

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[VOL. XVII.—N° 938.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1804.

TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

This paper is published weekly, at **TWO DOLLARS** per annum, paid in advance. Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.

THE MILLINERY STORE.

Mrs. White,
(From London)

BEGS leave to return her sincere thanks to a generous Public, for the encouragement she has experienced since her commencement, and informs them, she has removed from Mr. Bogg's, to the house opposite to Mr. Bradford's Printing Office, where she continues to have an extensive and elegant assortment of the most fashionable Millinery Goods, viz:

Silk and Straw Scops, Old Ladies' Bonnets, Feathered Velvet Hats, Velvet Spencers, Satin and made Cloaks, Lace and Gauze Veils, Turbans, Crape and Muslin Caps, Ostrich Feathers, Artificial Flowers, Staffings for Garters, Suspenders, Black and Red Morocco Leather Bonnets for Children.

N. B. Scops and Bonnets made, and Umbrellas covered at the shortest notice.

John Jordan Jun.

Has a Large and General Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

SUITABLE for the present, or approaching season, which he will sell

LOW, HOG'S LARD, PORK, COUNTRY LINEN, AND THREAD.

Those indebted to the late firm of JOHN JORDAN JUN. & CO. are requested to call and pay—or at least settle their accounts.

Lexington, K. Nov. 14th 1803.

FOR sale, the place wherein I now live, containing 450 acres well improved, and generally given up to be as handsome a place as any in Fayette county—the dwelling house of brick, two stories high, 46 feet long by 22 wide, finished off in a neat plain manner, and other necessary out houses; there is likewise a very fine grist mill with two pair of stones, one of which is burnt—the said mill, dam, and all were built anew about twelve months ago—the dam and all under works are locust timber, which will stand at least fifty years without being impaired—there is about 130 acres of cleared land, springs and stockwater that was never known to fail. I will sell the whole together, or the mill with 50 or 100 acres with it, and give a considerable credit for half, the other half being paid down. For further particulars by applying to the subscriber, any person may be informed and shewn.

John Rogers.
Fayette county, Davy's Fork of Elkhorn, April 16th, 1804.

TWO STILLS FOR SALE.
ONE holds 127 gallons, the other 60 gallons. I will sell them low for all Cash. For sale, also,

The Noted Thorough Bred Horse, LAMPLIGHTER, which is equal in blood and beauty to any horse in the state, and his colts the same if not superior. I will take one thousand dollars for him—he is eight years old. J. K.



VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

700 acres Military Land, lying on Brush creek, N. W. T. where the road crosses from LimeStone to Chillicothe; this tract contains about three hundred acres of rich bottom, the remainder is well timbered; has on it a good mill site, and is an excellent stand for a public house.

500 acres ditto ditto, lying on Clover Lick creek, a branch of the East fork of the Little Miami, N. W. T. in a good neighborhood, about three miles from Dunham's Town, seven from Williamsburg, and eleven to twelve from the Ohio river.

1000 acres ditto ditto, lying on Brush creek, a few miles from New Market, N. W. T.

5000 acres, lying on Bank Lick creek, Kentucky, part of two tracts, containing 6000 acres, surveyed and patented for William Jones.

4000 acres, Clarke county, Kentucky, part of a tract of eight thousand acres, surveyed and patented for Richard Chinworth.

332 2-3 acres, Mason county, Kentucky, part of 5000 acres, surveyed and patented for George Underwood.

1200 acres, Mason county, Kentucky, surveyed and patented for Moody and M'Millin.

4000 acres Military land, on the waters of Russell's creek, Green river.

325 acres, Jefferson county, Kentucky, about four miles from Louisville, 40 acres of this tract is cleared.

116 1-2 acres, Franklin county, Kentucky, on the North fork of Elkhorn, about six miles from Frankfort; on this tract are considerable improvements.

A House and well improved Lot in the town of Paris, on Main street, and adjoining Mr. Hughes's tavern.

An Inn and Out Lot in said town.

Also a House and well improved Lot in this place.

The above described property will be sold low for CASH, HEMP and TOBACCO, or on giving bond with good security, a considerable credit may be had.

For further particulars enquire of An-

drew F. Price, attorney in fact for (or

to the subscriber.)

JOHN JORDAN Jun.

Lexington, Kentucky, January 13, 1803.

Writing Paper,
For Sale by the Ream.

FOR SALE.

AND possession given immediate-
ly 215 acres of land, lying on the
waters of Cane Run, and immediate-
ly on the road leading from Lexington
to Georgetown—There is tolerable
good improvements, with about
60 acres of the above land cleared,
and well enclosed with a good fence,
the title indisputable; the terms of
sale will be made known by applica-
tion to the subscriber, living on the
premises.

I will also sell all my stock, at
reduced prices for cash or short credit—
Among my horses I have two
thoroughbred Mares, brought from
Virginia last spring, one was got by
the noted horse Quicksilver out of
a Pilgrim mare, three years old
in foal by Albert, the other was got by Fitzchew's
noted running horse Old Frederick,
out of a full blooded mare, and now
in foal by Medley.

Thos. I. Garrett
Fayette, July 9th, 1804.

TO BE SOLD,

BY a power of attorney from the ex-
ecutors of Patrick Henry deceased, a

TRACT OF LAND,

On Mill creek; near Drennon's Lick,
about 18 miles from the mouth of Ken-
tucky, and 40 miles from the Falls of
Ohio, containing 1500 acres, by survey
made in 1784, and is a moiety of 3000
acres, patented to Mr. May and Mr.
Henry, and accordingly divided.

Also 500 acres on the Rolling fork
of Salt river, by survey in 1784, patent-
ed to Mr. Henry.

I understand these lands are valuable,
but a purchaser would chuse to judge
for himself. The terms may be known
by applying to the subscriber, living in
Fayette county.

W. WARFIELD.

April 17, 1804.

ALEX. PARKER & CO.

HAVE just received from Philadel-
phia, in addition to their former
assortment,

Both muslin, plain and figured cam-

brick do.

Chintzes and calicoes, assorted,

Blue hair plush, & brown Hollands

Constitution and fancy cords,

Extra long silk gloves, assorted,

Morocco slippers, assorted,

Loaf sugar, coffee and fresh teas,

Copper in sheets & still patterns.

Which they will sell on the most mo-

derate terms, for Cash.

Lexington, July 14, 1804.

BLUE, RED, GREEN, YELLOW & BROWN DYING.

HUGH CRAWFORD,

At the sign of the Golden Boot &

Shoe, in the old court-house,

corner of Main & Cross-streets,

Lexington.

September 13th, 1803.

N. B. If you want to have your

cotton coloured free from spots, tie

your cuts loose.

H. C.

THE Grand

Lodge of Ken-

tucky, will con-

vene, in the

Lodge Room at

Lexington, on

the third Tues-

day of September next at ten o'clock,

A. M. The officers, members, and

representatives from the respective

Lodges under our jurisdiction, are

requested to be punctual in their at-

tendance, at that time and place.

By order of the worshipful Grand

Master,

Danl. Bradford, Grand Sec.

Lexington, Aug. 6, 1804.

FOR SALE.

THE property whereon I now

live, in Lexington, this property has been

occupied for a number of years as a tavern, it be-

ing in a good part of the town for that busi-

ness. I will take a small farm in part, and the

balance in Cash or Negroes; for further parti-

culars apply to the subscriber, living on the

premises.

John Jones.

Lexington, July 17, 1804.

Call at the Green Tree!

WHERE the subscriber continues to keep a

House of Entertainment for those who please

to call on him, and shall meet with lower

charges than any in Lexington.

J. J.

FOR SALE,

FOR CASH & NEGROES;

300 Acres of first rate land, lying on the Kentucky river, and near where Capt. Danl. Weisiger now lives, and about 4 miles below Frankfort, with 4 small Farms thereon—one on the river, with 45 acres of cleared ground, and peach orchard, and under good fence—the other 3 about 20 acres cleared on each, and under good fence—all with good log houses, and as good water as any in the state. Also, 300 acres of second rate, good farming land, about five or six miles from Frankfort, and on the North Fork of Elkhorn, about one mile from Sanders's mill.

I will sell a part or all of the above mentioned land unusually low for Cash.—For further particulars inquire of the subscriber, James Roberts in Frankfort or Messrs. Parker & Gray, Lexington.

THOS. Q. ROBERTS.
Lexington, May 28, 1804.

DIRECT TAX.

WHEREAS by an act of Congress passed on the 3d of March last, entitled, "An act further to amend an act, entitled, 'An act to lay and collect a direct tax, within the United States,' the collectors of said tax are directed to transmit to the Supervisor, correct transcripts of lists of all lands or lots which they have sold for the non-payment of said tax.—And it is further provided, that any person making payment to the Supervisor, or the tax collectors and interest upon any tract of land or lot so sold, should be permitted to redeem the same, provided such payment or tender of payment be made within the period prescribed by law—which in this state will expire generally in January and February next.—In pursuance of the provisions of the above recited act, public notice is hereby given, that I am in possession of all the collectors, lists of lands and lots, which have been sold for non-payment of the said tax, within this state, (save two which are expected daily), and that any person wishing to redeem lands or lots which have been sold, may do so by applying to the subscriber in Lexington.

JAMES MORRISON,
Supervisor.
Lexington, July 16th, 1804.

TO BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

ON the fifteenth day of September next, the MILLS of John Jameson, on North Elkhorn, with forty three acres of land annexed thereto, with a good log house sixteen by eighteen feet, with a stone chimney, kitchen and fire place underneath; about fifteen acres of the above land is cleared and under fence. The mill-house is built of stone, two story high, thirty eight feet by forty eight, with two pair of stones, one geared, the other tub. Immediate possession of the mill will be given to the purchaser. The dwelling house and cleared land will be reserved till the first day of November next. The terms of the sale will be as follows (to wit) one fourth part of the purchase to be paid down, the balance to be paid in five equal annual payments, to commence on the fifteenth day of September one thousand eight hundred and five. Interest on the four remaining payments will be required till the whole is paid up. Due attendance will be given by us the commissioners.

Wm. Moore,
Robt. S. Russell,
Frans. Kirtley,
Jas. Fisher.
August 27th, 1804. 31*

NOTICE.

COMMISSIONERS appointed by the County Court of Clarke, will meet on the fifth of October next at my own house, and then proceed to the beginning corner of an entry of 500 acres of land made in my own name, and to begin about a quarter of a mile above the mouth of a creek on Red River formerly called Copers Creek, but now known by the name of Brush Creek, at a ford on said Red River, where the county road now crosses from Winchester to Clark's Mills on said river, then and there, to take the depositions of witnesses to establish the calls in said entry, and do such other things as may be thought necessary and agreeable to law.

Stephen Collins.

NOTICE.
BY virtue of decree of the Fayette circuit court, will be sold at public sale, on a credit of twelve months, a Tract of

L A N D,
Containing one hundred and ten acres, lying on the east fork of Hickman creek, where James Hawkins now lives. The above land will be sold in one tract, or divided to suit purchasers. The sale to commence at ten o'clock, on Saturday, the fifteenth of September next, on the premises. The money arising from the sale of the above land, to be subject to the further order of said circuit court.

Hezekiah Harrison,
Edmund Bullock,
William Shreve,
August 6, 1804.

GEORGE ANDERSON,
INTENDING to start for Philadelphia, about the first of September, earnestly requests all those indebted to him to make payment before that time.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

AN EXAMINATION

Of the allegations, made against John Breckinridge, by the Editor of the Kentucky Gazette, Cretomb, and others.

No. III.

AS I progress in the examination, I become more and more convinced that the adversaries of Mr. Breckinridge, have prior to this affair, entertained some prejudices against him; otherwise, I think that they would not, upon such slight and insufficient testimony, have expressed themselves so positively, so violently, and so inconsistently upon the subject. The editor honestly avows his former opinions of Mr. Breckinridge; acknowledges his superior talents, and thinks the scheme bears marks of no ordinary contriver. Cretomb denies him the possession of talents, compares him to "county court hacks," and will have him engaged in the intrigue because it is a pitiful and a weak one; whilst Paulding contends that he is a link in a chain of intrigue which extends--God knows where.

The editor, particularly in his zeal to collect and publish, has collected and published too much for the good of his own cause. He thinks that a man like Breckinridge not engaged in an intrigue, would have noticed Mr. Bradford's letter, and have suppressed the "True Republican;" or upon discovering that the piece could not be suppressed, he would have published his disclaimer along with it; and that such would have been the conduct of an innocent man. So in substance has he exposed himself. Yet had this been Mr. Breckinridge's conduct, the proofs which the editor has published would have gone quite as far in establishing guilt, as they do now his conduct has been different; and the editor, for the reasons he assigns, must equally have pronounced him guilty. For the conversation which he had with Stevenson, "gave him suspicions of the intrigue," he "had long viewed Mr. Breckinridge as ambitious and in that belief was not singular." So that had Breckinridge have noticed his father's letter the moment it was received, the editor's conversation with Stevenson, his views, beliefs, and suspicions, upon which his immense fabric has been erected, would have proved the guilt, as much at least as it has done now since that the letter was not answered.

But the editor asks why would Stevenson take any steps unless he was authorized to do so? Has the editor never known one friend to start another at an election, without the privity and consent of the person started? Similar instances I believe, may be brought within his recollection; and the common experience of the people will inform them that it is often done. But there may be many reasons why Capt. Stevenson and his father would say nothing to Mr. Breckinridge upon the subject. They had full knowledge of the proceedings of the caucus; of Mr. Breckinridge's assent to those proceedings, and consequently of his engagements with the republican party. They would therefore conclude that Mr. B. could not himself act. But if Breckinridge, whose rise in the world would probably benefit his friends, could not himself act, what should prevent them? Could they surprise him into the office, what glory and what benefits would redound to them who originated the measure? Such probably were their reflections. They possessed sufficient ingenuity to devise the plan, without the judgment to inform them whether it was practicable. They could not foresee whether it would elevate or injure Mr. Breckinridge; and in any event they might consider it as proving to him how much they had his prosperity at heart. No wonder therefore that they should go to work with all that ardour for which they are remarkable, retain letters which might be prejudicial to their schemes, and that the several conversations which Capt. Stevenson had with Messrs. Bradford and Magruder, should not stop them in their career. Let it be recollect, that men of narrow minds (as they are said to be) are generally illiberal and suspicious, and do but seldom account for any opposition of one man to another at elections, upon any other principle than personal enmity or dislike. Now all the characters with whom the captain conversed, had been to his knowledge in opposition, upon a recent occasion, to a party which supported the election of Mr. Breckinridge; and Stevenson, therefore, had not liberality enough to ascribe the advice they were giving him, to any friendship for Breckinridge, but the contrary. And upon this view of the subject it is not strange that the advice received by Stevenson was not taken.

The editor then enquires, why Stevenson considered himself as authorized to declare that Mr. B. would not be a candidate, if the constitution was not amended? Possibly the editor misunderstood Stevenson's communication; more especially as Stevenson says the statement of the editor is incorrect; and the explanation which he gives, appears at least to be reasonable. But he is as it may, the dispute as to what S. did say, lies between the editor and Stevenson, and not between Stevenson and Mr. Breckinridge. However that the editor was mistaken, appears more than probable,

from the manner in which Capt. Stevenson says the conversation of Mr. Breckinridge did take place. Stevenson says that Mr. B. never did authorise him to say he was a candidate; "on the other hand" he continues, Mr. B. observed, "that had he been selected as the person to be run as V. P. and the amendment to the constitution had been rejected, he would have withdrawn his name, as the feds. by voting for the republican V. P. might, and would have defeated the election of Mr. Jefferson." Here Stevenson states that Mr. Breckinridge spoke hypothetically, or upon supposition, and was expressing his fears (as many other republicans have done) that by endeavoring to elect a republican vice-president, Mr. Jefferson's election might have been defeated. This conversation it seems was communicated by Stevenson to the editor; who taking for real what was uttered upon supposition, relates to the publick his own impressions without recollecting the precise conversation which did take place. It will not be forgotten that the editor's memory, like that of all other mortals, is subject to forgetfulness and mistake.

The editor further pursues his examination of Stevenson's communication to him; infers that Stevenson knowing that he did communicate that Mr. B. would decline unless the constitution was amended, has introduced those expressions in his certificate, merely "to induce a belief that he had been misinformed;" and by his remarks would have us believe that this is probable from what is stated to have been Mr. Breckinridge's contrary conversations with Mr. Flournoy. Let us examine the editor's remarks and insinuations, and the testimony by which they are supported.

Ever since the contest in the house of representatives during the last presidential election, the publick mind has become more and more convinced, that an amendment to the constitution was necessary to prevent the recurrence of a similar event in future. This conviction originated the amendment; carried it through congress; and in spite of the opposition of faction, has finally obtained the passage of it by the constitutional number of states. It will be recollect, that the republican party introduced this subject in congress two or three sessions ago; designing that the amendment should operate upon the next as well as upon all subsequent elections; and that it was only at the last hour that the amendment was carried. Some indeed thought that the operation of the amendment upon the next election might not be necessary to the election of both a republican president and vice-president; but this opinion was not very general; and I have been informed, that at the Federal City during the last session of congress, no person of any information, even pretended to say, how and in what manner the republicans could safely run a man for vice-president unless the constitution was amended. The republican caucus could not divine who would be electors. The voters, as well as electors, would be dispersed over a large extent of territory; the success of some candidates at elections would be doubtful; some would be obstinate; some would consider themselves as pledged to support both the presidential candidates; and a perfect understanding between the electors could not have been effected. So that it would have been impossible to ascertain what and how many votes ought to be thrown away; or who would consent to throw one of his votes away. And if too many were given to Clinton, the feds. could make him president; to the entire exclusion of Jefferson.

Such a view of the subject has been taken by most of the well informed republicans with whom I have conversed; but who, at the same time, have appeared willing to act in a publick manner in such way as the caucus should direct: deeming it better to risk a stratagem of the federalists, than to seem to want union and promptitude in their conduct toward each other. Mr. Breckinridge when speaking of the necessity of amending the constitution, and the dangers we would have to apprehend if the constitution was not amended, may have conversed in this manner in the presence of Stevenson; but as his conversation, like that of thousands of the best republicans in the country, must have been hypothetical, it cannot therefore be considered as in opposition to those which he had with Mr. Flournoy.

But the conversations which he had with Messrs. Flournoy, Carr, Harrison, Vawter and Gains, appear not to have been merely hypothetical; but founded upon an actual review of circumstances, and a well founded judgment, that before the election the constitution would be amended; and all the apprehended dangers would be done away; and the congress appears to have adopted that opinion; for a law was passed providing the manner in which the electors should vote if the amendment was adopted, and they had not official notice of it. To Mr. Flournoy too, Mr. Breckinridge may have spoken as a public character, considering that his engagements with the republican party were such, as that he was in honour bound to advocate measures, which as a private individual, appeared to him imprudent unless the constitution was amended.

The editor would also have us believe something from what he states to have been a declaration made by Mr. B. because it was a weak one. Mr. Breckinridge to one of the candidates for an "electorship;" which he was a man of talents; and that

the plan bore marks of no ordinary contriver. Cretomb appeared first, and not content with declaring Mr. B. a weak man, he gave him much vanity, denied him judgment, & declared that he had never rendered the republican party any services. The publick, not so much in a passion as himself, said the allegations were false, that Mr. B. had talents; and if Cretomb was incorrect here, might he not be so in his principal charges? This I could say, the editor discovered, and determined to make the evidence fit Breckinridge, he plans a table of states--would shew the scheme is a great one; acknowledges Mr. Breckinridge to be a man of talents, and will have it that the intrigue shews that he, and not Stevenson was the contriver of it. So that if the contrivance is ingenious, it fits; if weak and contemptible it equally does so.

EXAMINER.

The "Examiner" has in this, as in some other instances, discarded that fairness of reasoning with which he professedly set out in his first number. I shall therefore observe, that his object in calling for the name of the gentleman, cannot be justified upon any principle, after the private conversations which have taken place between him and myself. If he is anxious that the names of all the parties in this contest should be known, let him first give his own name, and he will, I doubt, be gratified. He knows who the candidate for elector is, he is as well or better acquainted with him than I am--he has conversed with him on the subject--knows what the conversation between him and Mr. Breckinridge was, and when and where it took place. Although the publick may be unable to discover the real motives of the "Examiner" for requiring the name of the candidate, I am at no loss to determine it, and shall inform them at a proper time--Edit.

SCARCELY had the public mind recovered from the disgust which was excited by a late contest, in which the vocabulary of personal abuse had been well culled of its most appropriate terms, when, in a paper called the Independent Gazetteer for August 31, under the specious signature of "A Friend to Truth," the most unwarrantable and malicious attack is made upon the religious character of Aristarchus the author of some strictures on "The New American English Grammar." This pretended "friend to truth" certainly had a right to animadvert upon the strictures lately published by Mr. A. but was he not bound, as a gentleman and a scholar, to pay some regard to truth, and controversy (if he could) the facts and arguments brought forward by Mr. A.? Had he any right to seek to injure the personal character of Mr. A. by attempting to present him in an irreligious "point of light"? Had he any right, in a professed reply to the Grammatical criticisms of Mr. A., to introduce the subject of religion? What, in the name of common sense, has Grammar to do with Religion? Has Mr. A. said a word against religion, or against either the religious or moral character of Mr. L.? His remarks are before the public--they will judge with impartiality; and Aristarchus will willingly acquiesce in their decision. 'Tis true he has laughed at some ridiculous absurdities and even obscenities in Mr. L's Grammar, which even the austere Mr. B. himself with all his clerical gravity could scarce avoid smiling at. Mr. B. acknowledges that "some of Mr. A's criticisms appear to him to be just, and others notoriously incorrect, as could easily be shewn;" (which, however, he takes care not to shew) but do these errors, he asks, materially affect the body of the work? Would it not materially affect Mr. B's body to have his head, or even his extremities cut off? To every unprejudiced person, this virulent attack upon the religious character of Mr. A. must appear to be the emanation of redundant spleen, and personal pique. Mr. L. and his pedagogue Mr. C, sensible that Mr. A's remarks were unexceptionable, humbly solicit their great champion Mr. B. to espouse their cause. This mighty auxiliary who also felt himself implicated in the Remarks, conscious of his inability to controvert the truth and propriety of these remarks, found himself reduced to the necessity, either of ingloriously yielding the point to A., or having recourse to that ungenerous subterfuge, the ultimate asylums of dull divines, of awakening popular prejudices against the Author. Until Mr. B. shall prove to the satisfaction of the publick his inviolable calumnies against the character of Aristarchus he shall hear no more from

An Enemy to Falsehood.

"Answer a fool according to his folly."

Queries for Mr. Cb

Did you not of your own accord, offer and agree to pay 300 dollars for the copyright of the Kentucky Grammar?

Did you not after said agreement like an unprincipled *** fall from your own terms? Was not the circumstance of Mr. L's coming in the interim and undertaking to make you a Grammar for 50 dollars, the true cause of your failing to comply with your first agreement?

Does not your own conscience callous as it is, silently attest to this?

Would you not "fill" a conspicuous character in the Comedy of the Double Dealer?

Does not the experience of every man, who has had any thing to do with you, evince, that so far from being a Gentle-

man, you are definite of even the least tincture of truth or honour?

The editor of the Independent Gazetteer is requested to insert the above in his next paper.

NATCHEZ, August 10, 1804.

Extract of a Letter, dated August 7.

Returning this morning from the vicinity of Little Bayou-Sara, I met not far from the line, 21 armed men; on passing a house within my view, they sounded a French horn, and unfurled a flag composed of four white and three blue stripes, a yellow field and two red stars: they were mounted, armed with rifles and pistols, and wore a deep blue and yellow cockade. Among the party, I recognized some of the planters of Feliciana, and one man whom I knew, on passing me, declared he would be in possession of Baton Rouge Fort in 24 hours: I have since learned, that their plan is to take the different Alcaldes or Commandants as they go along; so that we may naturally suppose our neighbour O'Connor is in strings ere this. As I get more of the particulars you shall have them.

While writing, a party of men and women have passed in ribbands and plumes--Amongst them are J. S. and Mrs A.

The K-- and their party amounting as I am informed to nearly three hundred men, set out on yesterday to take Baton Rouge. It is supposed they will effect it, and perhaps seize the whole country as far as the Mobile river; I have learned that there were a number of American citizens of the party which I regret. Those insurgents have hoisted the American flag. I believe if there had been United States troops stationed at Fort Adams, the citizens here, nor any other in this neighbourhood would have been induced to collect in opposition to our government nor to invade the rights of a peaceable neighbouring nation."

EIGHT PENCE REWARD

WILL be given to any person who will apprehend and deliver at my shop, in Lexington, EDWARD SMITH and WILLIAM MITH, who are brothers, and sons of Jessie Smith, living near col. Bowman's, South Elkhorn, said Edward and William are apprentices to the boot and shoe making business, and left me on saturday last, and took with them the whole of their wearing apparel. Edward is 18 or 19 years old, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, stout well made, fair hair, grey eyes, and a fly look. William is 16 or 17 years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well made, hair rather darker, and more open countenance than his brother. Four pence reward will be given for either, or the above reward for both.

All persons are hereby forewarned from harboring, entertaining, or concealing either or both of the above mentioned apprentices, as I am determined to prosecute to the utmost rigour of the law, the person or persons who shall offend.

William Ross.

N. B. I am credibly informed that Edward is courting a young woman in the neighbourhood of his father.

W. R.

August 27, 1804.

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT I shall meet the commissioners appointed by the county court of Bourbon, on the seventh day of September next; at ten o'clock in the morning, at the deadened timber called for in the following entry, on Strode's creek, opposite to the mouth of Green creek; to perpetuate the testimony of witnesses respecting the calls of said entry: "May the eleventh 1780, David Glaes enters 500 acres, upon a treasury warrant, on the east side of the Rocky Ford fork, a branch of Stoner's fork of Licking, beginning half a mile below a Lick on the same side of the creek at some deadened timber, and to run up on each side of the creek for quantity, and on the east side thereof."

David Gass.

August 20th, 1804.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Montgomery circuit, July term 1804. Christian Keener, complainant, Against

John Hawkins, Ezekiel Hayden, John Dupuy, Henry Payne, Henry Young, John Fowler, James Gray and Basil Holmes, defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants, Basil Holmes, Henry Young, James Gray & John Dupuy, not having entered their appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this Court, and appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that they are no inhabitants of this Commonwealth; on the motion of the complainant by his council, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the third day of our next October term and answer the complainants bill, that a copy of this order be inserted in one of the public papers of this state for eight weeks successively.

A Copy,

M. Harrison, C. M. C.

Drs. BROWN & WARFIELD

BE left to inform the public that the will practice

MEDICINE & SURGERY, In partnership, in the town of Lexington and the vicinity.

Dr. Brown requests those who are indebted to him to pay their accounts to Major Demond or give notes for the amount.

Patent Apple Peeling and Cutting

MACHINES,

For sale in Lexington, by

ANDW. M'CALLA.

P. S. The above Machines were invented by Mose Coats, of Chester county Pennsylvania, for which he obtained a patent; it is unnecessary to say any thing farther in favor of the invention, than that it is simple, easy to be kept in order, and in general use; and that by it any person may pare 20 apples in a minute with ease. The legislature of Pennsylvania at their last session purchased the patent right for that state, at 5000 dollars. Price of the patent for one machine, is one dollar.



True to his charge
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumb'ring at his back

LEXINGTON, SEPTEMBER 4.

DIED on Thursday last, of the Cholic, after a few hours illness, Elizabeth Story, daughter and only child of Mr. William Story of Georgetown. On the following day her remains were brought to this place, and deposited in the town burial ground, attended by respectable number of mourners, whose countenances declared them partakers of the sorrows of the afflicted parents.

To Correspondents.

Archibald, No. 2, together with an address to Fielding L. Turner, by Decius, are postponed for want of room.

Archibald, No. 17, is received.

Yesterday's mail was uncommonly barren of news.—The only article of any importance was a rumour of peace in Europe; and this scarcely deserves notice, from the vague manner in which it is mentioned.

EXCEPT physicians, printers of newspapers have, perhaps, more frequent calls on their humanity, than any other class of citizens.—Scarcely a week passes, without the publishers of the different papers being requested to insert some advertisement, relating to one unfortunate being or other. Since the time of Dr. Franklin at least, Time and Labour, have been considered as money. Therefore, the amount which a printer would have charged for such publications, in any other situation, may be considered as a charitable donation. This donation is uniformly made with pleasure, particularly as the printer never directly feels it, and as it may be serviceable to a fellow-creature.—Of late days, almost every author, however ignorant, who chooses to publish his absurdities in a newspaper, conceives it not complete, until the other printers are desired to publish his trash. This conduct has been pursued throughout the examination relative to Mr. Breckinridge. But the most flagitious attempt to impose this unjustifiable tax on news printers, is to be met with in the Gazetteer of Friday last; where some fellow under the signature of "C," has asked six questions, no more interesting to the publick in general, than "the meanest efforts of busy conceit," and has requested the editor of the Kentucky Gazette to insert them in his next paper. Whenever any article of publick utility shall appear in any paper, it shall be republished in the Kentucky Gazette, without a request from the author; but the Editor must reserve to himself, the sole government of his paper.—Nevertheless, a request from one or more respectable characters will always have its due weight.

Note. "C" can have his queries inserted by depositing 75 cents in the office of the Kentucky Gazette, and not otherwise.

The following was received from the hon. John Coburn in the month of July, but was accidentally mislaid; and not again found until Saturday last.

To the Citizens of Kentucky.

IT was my lot to serve you in 1796 as an Elector, to choose a President and Vice-President of the United States.—In the year 1800, the same duty recurred, and I was honored with your suffrages, for the same important purpose. The votes of Kentucky, and the result of those different elections, are too well known to require recapitulation.—

At those different periods, I pursued the directions of my own judgment in the choice of a President, and thought it not improper to resign to the publick will the choice of a Vice-President even without much scrutiny.—My inquiries were directed to the ostensible and leading traits in the character of the man offered as Vice-President; if he had by a series of actions obtained the confidence of men, on whom I could rely, I ventured to risque my vote in his favor. Having again declared a willingness to serve you as an Elector, it may not be improper to avow, in the most explicit manner, the principles by which I shall be regulated.

Having the highest confidence in the ability and political integrity of the present president of the U. S. I shall vote for him to fill that office again—I am informed by the public prints; and from conversation with individuals, have reason to believe that Mr. Clinton of New-York, has been selected by the most enlightened republicans in the U. S. as a person proper to fill the office of Vice-President; I shall, therefore, prefer him on that ground.

I discover that some gentlemen, who are announced as candidates for the election, have thought proper to declare their determination to vote for Mr. John Breckinridge as

Vice-President; I have thought it a duty to be equally explicit. We are of different opinions, let the public voice determine between us. I declare that I will not vote for Mr. Breckinridge, unless he shall produce evidence, equally entitled to my confidence, with that exhibited in favor of Mr. Clinton. I am induced to this declaration by several considerations—it is to be presumed that in the general consultation that took place at the City of Washington, on the subject of the approaching election of President and Vice-President; the representatives and senators from Kentucky, were present. The pretensions of Mr. Breckinridge were canvassed and decided on; and it is his duty to yield to the expression of the public will, discovered on that occasion.

If this gentleman is disposed to risque an opposition to Mr. Clinton, he enjoys the privilege in common with all—if, on the contrary, he has resigned his own pretensions, he will, no doubt, have the candor to make an immediate avowal, and terminate the intrigues of others. I consider the attempt to vote for Mr. Breckinridge as calculated to divide and distract our counsels; and if patronised by him, as proceeding from selfish and impure motives, on his part. Another reason operates with me—General Clinton, from information, is an old, experienced, tried and meritorious officer.—Mr. Breckinridge is young in service, and ought to pass with fortitude and patience, through the necessary ordeal, before he can claim a preference to the patriots of 1776. Having thus briefly declared my sentiments to you, fellow-citizens, you will determine on their propriety, and your suffrages will be applied accordingly.

JOHN COBURN.

July 8, 1804.

TAKEN up by the Watchman of the town of Lexington, on Saturday night, the 1st instant, A Chestnut Sorrel Mare, with a star in his forehead, no shoes, some collar and saddle marks, about 14 hands high, and about 10 years old, supposed to be stolen. The riders, who were two negro men, being pursued, left the said mare in possession of the watch, with an old double skirted saddle, an old curb bridle, and about one third part of a good blanket. The owner by proving the property and paying charges may have it again by applying to

N. Prentiss.
3d September, 1804.
N. B. The mare is in Mr. Wilson's stable.

STRAYED OR STOLEN, From the subscriber, living in Garrard County.

A SORREL HORSE, four years old, 15 and a half hands high, a flit in the end of the left ear, lately nicked and shod before. Also a

BRIGHT BAY HORSE, 15 hands high, four years old, some saddle marks, tolerable long tail, and shod before. Any person taking up the same, or either of them shall be generously rewarded.

KENNETH MC'COY.
August 24, 1804. 3w

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

ALL ths indebted to the subscriber, are requested to make payment by the first of November, to JONATHAN HOLMES, or give their notes. Those who do not comply, may expect compulsory measures to be taken.

GEORGE TEGARDEN.
August 7, 1804.

Indiana Territory.

WHEREAS a writ of Foreign Attachment has issued out of the General Court for the said Territory, directed to the sheriff of Clarke county, against the lands and tenements, goods, chattels and effects, rights and credits of Francis Michell, at the suit of Robert and James Abbot, in a plea of trespass on the cafe, by virtue of which writ the said sheriff has attached a house and lot and other premises, in the said county of Knox, as the estate of the said defendant.—Now notice is hereby given, that unless the said Francis Michell appear by himself or attorney, to give special bail to answer the said suit, judgment will be entered against him by default, and the estate so attached will be sold for the satisfaction of all creditors who shall appear to be justly entitled to a demand thereon, and shall apply for that purpose. Dated 26th July, 1804.

H. HURST, c. k. c.
John Rice Jones, Atto. for the Plaintiff.

Mercer, &c.
Taken up by William Davenport, in Mercer county,

One Bay Horse, eight years old, thirteen hands three inches high, appraised to thirty dollars. Also,

One Sorrel Stud Colt, two years old, a blaze in his face, high hind foot white, thirteen hands one inch high appraised to twenty dollars. May 30th, 1804.

A copy. Teste,
* Tho. Allen, c. c.

Indiana Territory.

WHEREAS a writ of Foreign Attachment has issued out of the General Court for the said Territory, directed to the sheriff of Knox county, against the lands and tenements, goods, chattels and effects, rights and credits of Francis Michell, at the suit of Robert and James Abbot, in a plea of trespass on the cafe, by virtue of which writ the said sheriff has attached a house and lot and other premises, in the said county of Knox, as the estate of the said defendant.—Now notice is hereby given, that unless the said Francis Michell appear by himself or attorney, to give special bail to answer the said suit, judgment will be entered against him by default, and the estate so attached will be sold for the satisfaction of all creditors who shall appear to be justly entitled to a demand thereon, and shall apply for that purpose. Dated 26th July, 1804.

H. HURST, c. k. c.
John Rice Jones, Atto. for the Plaintiff.

Indiana Territory, &c.

WHEREAS a writ of foreign attachment has issued out of the court of Common Pleas of the said county of Knox, against the lands and tenements, goods, chattels and effects, rights and credits of Jean Marie Rouille, at the suit of Thomas Jones, in a plea of trespass on the cafe, by virtue of which writ the sheriff of the said county has attached sundry goods chattels and effects, as the property of the said defendant—now notice is hereby given, that unless the said defendant shall appear by himself or attorney, to give special bail to answer the said suit, judgment will be entered against him by default, and the property so attached will be sold for the satisfaction of all creditors who shall appear to be justly entitled to a demand thereon, and shall apply for that purpose. Dated 3d August, 1804.

R. BUNTING, Protho.
John Rice Jones, Atto. for the Plaintiff.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE just received, in addition to their former assortment, Blue ground calico and chintzes, Cambric, jaconet, and tambored muslins, Furniture dimities, Black gauze for veils, Extra long silk gloves, assorted and coloured,

Silk and cotton hosiery, Fancy and constitution cords, India Nankeens,

Complete cases plotting instruments, Suspenders,

Irish linens, Kid, morocco and stuff shoes, English & German scythes, Spanish segars by the box,

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" To soar aloft on Fancy's wing."

CANZONE.

FROM THE PORTUGUESE OF CAMOENS.

WHEN day has fulfil'd a soft farewell,
And night drops bathe the earth, shutting bell,
And shadows fall along the green,
And birds are still, and winds seive,
I wander silently.

And while my lone steps print the dew,
Dear are the dreams that blest my view:
To mem'ry's eye the maid appears,
For whom has sprung my sweetest tears;
So oft, so tenderly.

I see her, as, with graceful care,
She binds her braids of sunny hair;
I feel her harp's melodious tholl,
Strike to my heart—and thence be still
Re-echo'd faithfully.

I meet her mild and quiet eye,
Drink the warm spirit of her sigh;
See young love beating in her breast,
And with to mine its pulses preft,
God knows how fervently.

Such are my pow'rs of dear delight;
And morn but makes me long for night,
And think how swift the minutes flew,
When last, amongst the dropping dew,
I wander'd silently.

" Trifles, light as air."

An Irish Sailor, lately went into a
Cooper's shop, and asked for an empty
barrel of flour, to make his pig a hen
coop.



THE subscriber will sell 200 or
250 acres of first rate LAND,
part of the tract whereon he resides,
on the South Fork of Elkhorn creek,
in Woodford county; about 40 acres
of which is cleared, and the rest is
well timbered. It lies beautifully,
has on it several valuable cabins and
three never failing springs, one of
the springs has sufficient fall for a
distillery, and affords an ample supply
of water for that purpose during
the dryest seasons, and at it there is
a still house in good repair. Immediate
payment of about half the
price must be made; but for the
balance reasonable credits may be had.
For further information apply to
CALEB WALLACE.

20 dollars reward.

IF WILLIAM GEORGE BRAY be still living, and will apply to Dr. John Crawford, Baltimore, or William Morton esq. Lexington, Kentucky, he will hear of a considerable property which devolved to him, on the death of his mother, under her will. The said Wm. G. Bray, came to Baltimore from Kentucky, in September, 1789, in consequence of an advertisement, and received some money from his mother by the hands of Mr. Richard Yates, then merchant, Annapolis. He at that time followed the trade of a Currier, to which he had been bred in London.

Should the above Wm. G. Bray be dead, any person who can procure an authentic certificate of the same, or if he is married, of his marriage, or of his wife, or of his children, if any are living, or will give an account of his or their deaths, and where he or they died shall be paid all reasonable expences, and the further reward of Twenty Dollars, by applying to either of the above mentioned gentlemen.

May 28th 1804.

25 DOLLARS REWARD.

BEAN away from the subscriber, on the 20th inst. living in Davidson county, on Menecour's creek, state of Tennessee, a NEGRO FELLOW named DICK; about 37 years

of age, a tanner and currier by trade, about five feet 10 inches high, and when surprised has an impediment in his speech: he had on and took with him one pair of country linen overalls, one pair of light coloured corduroy small cloaths, one striped homespun jacket, one striped Mergillies jacket, one country linen shirt, one fine ruffled shirt, one blue cloth coat, one brown cloth coat, both long tailed. Whoever will take up said negro, and secure him in any jail so as I may get him, shall have the above reward, and if brought home, all reasonable expences paid by

Zeceria Bets.

Nashville, 31 July, 1804.

THOMAS DOZER takes up of

A RONE HORSE COLT, supposed to be a yearling this spring, with a star in his forehead, no brands perceptible; with one hind foot white, very low in order, appraised to \$6.

A Copy. Teste.

William Irwin, C. M. C.

MY wife RUTH ANDERSON, absented herself from my bed and board without any just cause, this is therefore to forewarn all and every person not to credit her on my account as I will not pay any debts of her contracting after this date.

Afron Anderson.

August 20th, 1804. *3w

NOW OPENING BY
Charles Wilkins,

at the Brick House opposite the Court House, lately occupied by Messrs. Parker and Gray, an Extensive Affloration of
Dry Goods, Hard Ware, Queens' Ware, Groceries, Crowley Steel, & Dorsey's best Iron;

Which will be sold cheap for CASH
or HEMP.

Lexington, 3d May, 1804.

. Four or five Journeymen
Rev. Ambrose Dudley's, where he will
Rope-Makers wanted. None need
apply but good workmen.

BLUE, RED AND GREEN DYING.

THE SUBSCRIBER

WISHES to inform the public, that he continues to carry on the

WHEEL-WRIGHT BUSINESS,

and

BLUE DYING,

On High street, at the sign of the Spinning Wheel; and will dye cotton, linen and wool with a warm dye, which he will warrant to stand equal to any blue in America. The deepest blue for 4/6 per lb. My token is I.C. stamped on tin. Any person willing to prove either of the colours will please to witness them, which will convince them it is a warm dye and will stand.

JOHN GOLDWELL.

Lexington, 10th May, 1804. tf



WILSON'S TAVERN,
(LATELY POSTLETHWAIT'S.)

I HAVE rented the House and Tavern, lately occupied by me, in this town, to Joshua Wilson, formerly of Bairdstown. I beg leave to return my sincere thanks to my numerous customers, for their preference in my favor whilst in that house, and am happy, and confident in assuring those who continue their favors to Mr. Wilson, that they will find every accommodation that the house and situation is capable of affording—which, I hope I do not presume in saying, will be equal to any in the Western Country.

J. POSTLETHWAIT.

Lexington, (K.) June 4, 1804.

FOR SALE,
At a reduced price in Cash and personal
property at valuation, the following

Lands,

400 acres entered for John May, on the north side of the Kentucky river, and lower side of Cedar creek.

30 acres, part of 40, entered by Geo. May, on the salt lick, on Sandy.

216 1/4 acres half of 433 1/2 entered by John May, around the last entry.

250 acres, half of 500, entered, May 1780, by George May, near Lydia's Mount.

400 acres, half of 800, in the name of Isaac Shelby, adjoining the last—entered June 23, 1780.

About 30 acres, being that part of John May's entry of 1000, including the confluence of the South fork with Main Licking, which lies within the forks, and including a part of the town of Falmouth.

666 2-3 acres, part of Samuel Meredit's 1000, in the forks of Licking, adjoining the last entry, and including the remainder of Falmouth—Patented 10th July, 1786.

1533 1-3 acres, part of Samuel Meredit's & George Clymer's 2000 acres, on Bank Lick creek—Patented 14th November, 1786.

266 2-3 acres part of Samuel Meredit's and George Clymer's 400, north side of Licking, and joining John May's 1000 before mentioned.

1000 acre entered for Ben. Holliday, on Battle creek, adjoining John Saunders.

1000 acres, entered for John May, north side of the Rolling fork of Salt river, joining George Underwood, and including the mouth of Wilson's creek.

The claims to the above parcels of land are deduced, by private contracts, from the persons for whom they were located.

GEO. M. BIBB.

Lexington, Jan. 3, 1804. tf.

FOR SALE,
Two Hundred Acres of

First Rate Land,

L YING within three and a half miles of Lexington, adjoining the Bryant's plantation tract—there are about fifteen acres of cleared land, under good fence, with a never failing spring. For terms apply to the printer of the Kentucky Gazette, or to the subscriber, in Paris.

THOMAS HUGHES.

July 25. tf

Taken up by Richard Clark, living on Curry's run, Harrison county,

A Dark Bay Mare,

A star is her forehead, long switch tail, no brand, a few white hairs in her foretop, an old bell with a bit out of the side of it, seven years old, about sixteen hands three inches high; appraised to forty dollars.

14th April, 1804.

Taken up by Robert Boyd, on Little Beaver creek, a gray

Stud Colt,

A bright bay, with a small star in his forehead,

with some white on his off hind foot, two years old, about thirteen hands high; appraised to nine pounds.

Wm. Rayman.

48 CASH,
Will be given for
TALLOW & CHEESE,
At the Bake-shop, opposite Lewis
Sanders & Co's store, next door to the
Nail Factory, Main street, Lexington—
A Valuable WORK HORSE,
For Sale for Whiskey.

DOCTOR JOSEPH BOSWELL,

H AS removed to his farm, seven
miles east of Lexington, near the

Rev. Ambrose Dudley's, where he will
continue to practice Medicine, in all its
different branches. All those indebted

to him, are requested to come forward

and settle their respective accounts.

April 9, 1804.

FOR SALE,

A Merchant-Mill, Saw-Mill
and Distillery.

SITUATE on the waters of Sil-

ver-creek, in Madison county, about
six miles from the court-house, and
ten miles from the Kentucky river, to
which is annexed 140 acres of

LAND.

The stream and seat are equal to any

in the state, and the Mills and Distil-

lery in prime order. For terms ap-

ply to the subscriber on the premises.

ROBERT PORTER.

Madison county } tf

Oct. 1st, 1804. tf

BRUSH MAKING.

ENSELL & TART,

W ISH to inform the Merchants of

Kentucky, that they make all

sorts of BRUSHES, of the best Russia

bristles, and cheaper than can be brought

from the city; and as one of them fol-

lowed that trade in the largest trading

town in England for fifteen years, hopes

to give full satisfaction to those who

will please to favor us with their orders.

Pittsburgh, Market Street,

June 7th, 1804.

MEDITERRANEAN PASSPORTS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT it has been deemed expedi-

ent to change the form of the Medi-

terranean Passports issued to vessels of the

United States; that from the eighth

day of July next, those of the new

form will be issued at the custom houses,

to every vessel, for which application

may be made on a compliance with the

terms prescribed by law, and surrender-

ing the former passport of which may be

possessed, if any, in which latter case

no fees will be required for the exchange:

and that by an arrangement agreed upon

by the Barbary powers, with whom we

are at peace, either the old or the

new form of passport will be sufficient to

protect the vessels of the United

States from capture until the 1st of Ju-

ly, 1805, after which the old form of

passport will be unavailable, and the

new one alone in use.

Department of State,

23d of May, 1804.

The printers of the laws of the United

States are requested to insert the

above in their Gazettes twice a week

for the space of six months, and the Col-

lectors of the Customs to keep copies of

it posted up in their offices.

6m

HEREAS a number of the officers of the

late Revolutionary Army, were unfor-

tunate enough to locate their claims in a

tract of country, since found to be com-